

FIRST BLOW STRUCK

Cruiser Nashville Captures the Spanish Ship Buena Ventura.

AMERICAN SHIELD PULLED DOWN

All Signs of the United States Come Down in Madrid.

A GREAT DEMONSTRATION

KEY WEST, Fla., April 22.—The first Spanish prize in the war, the Buena Ventura, from Ponce de Leon, was captured by the Nashville, a Spanish prize ship, on April 15, for Rotterdam, with lumber. The Nashville first fired a blank shot, which the Spaniards ignored. This was followed by a shot from a six-pounder. The Buena Ventura then surrendered with her crew of twenty men.

The Nashville towed her prize into this harbor at 11 o'clock this morning and put a prize crew on board. Both ships are lying well out in the stream.

The news of the capture of the Spaniard set the people of Key West frantic with enthusiasm. All work has been suspended and the docks are crowded with people.

The Buena Ventura, Capt. Lazarraga, left Ponce de Leon, April 15, for Rotterdam, and by this time she should have been well on her way across the ocean, and not in the vicinity of Key West. It is possible that she may have been delayed by some accident in the Gulf.

The Buena Ventura is owned by Larriaga & Co. of Liverpool and Bilbao. She was built at Sunderland in 1871, is of 1,135 tons net, is 278 feet long, has 34 feet 4 inches beam and draws 23 feet 9 inches of water.

AMERICAN SHIELD COMES DOWN. MADRID, via Paris, April 22.—The demonstrators last evening (Thursday) hoisted the Spanish flag over the office of the Equitable Life Insurance Company's building and replaced the American shield by another, indicating that the office had been hypothecated in favor of the company's "insure."

They then moved to other buildings bearing the signs of the United States, all of which were either taken down or will be taken down tomorrow. The crowd then visited the railway station and gave a tremendous ovation to a couple of departing battalions of marines. From this point they went to the Military Club, as already stated.

An imposing demonstration. At the present time the city of Paris is making an imposing demonstration, 6,000 strong and headed by national flags. The demonstration is still increasing in size and is now divided into two processions.

The first is moving to the French embassy to express gratitude to France for taking charge of Spanish affairs in Washington. The second, numbering 5,000, is moving toward the National Theater, which is crowded.

Vast throngs are on the outside unable to get admission. The scene within was quite imposing. Senor Aguilera, the civil governor, addressed the audience, counseling citizens to disperse, since they had had "a free opportunity to demonstrate."

The crowd disbanded and left the theater slowly. Those outside finally dispersed, still shouting "Viva Espana" and "Death to the Yankees."

Fake Rumors at Cadiz. LONDON, April 22.—Lloyds have received a dispatch from Cadiz, Spain, inquiring whether there is any confirmation of the story that the United States cruiser San Francisco has been blown up by her boiler bursting.

The United States cruiser San Francisco is now at the Brooklyn navy yard, undergoing repairs, having arrived there recently from England.

Waiting for Orders. Fleet at Norfolk Under Steam and Ready to Move. FORT MONROE, Va., April 22.—"On waiting orders" is about all that could be said of the flying squadron early this morning. The routine duties on board were gone through with in the same manner as any other day, the only difference noticeable being that officers were not given shore leave.

Every officer was on board last night and anticipated starting orders. The definite news of the movement of the Key West fleet created little excitement, as it had been anticipated. What seemed chiefly to interest the officers was whether the Verde Islands fleet of Spain had moved, it being the general impression that until it does this squadron will not make a move.

The stories relating to the detachment of the Massachusetts are denied, no order of that nature having been received. Having received this morning news yesterday, both as relates to activity on the ships, weather and sea. On shore there was a trifle more excitement. People sat on the dock straggle and watched eagerly for movements on the boats. Every string of signals that went up to the mast of the Brooklyn was interpreted to mean something dire and finally toward noon it was seen that all the ships were at target practice and evidently not preparing to move as yet.

DECLARATION OF WAR

Will Likely Follow the First Overt Act.

The State Department is now considering the advisability of requesting Congress to declare war. While there is no absolute necessity for the immediate declaration, it is several reasons why it is desirable that such a course would prove advantageous to us. Strong pressure is being brought to bear upon the State Department to induce it to make a proper recommendation to Congress to serve as a basis of action.

In the first place it is held that until a formal declaration is issued we cannot set in motion the neutrality laws of foreign countries, and, in fact, would be practically in the position that Spain occupied toward Cuba—denying that war existed in spite of the actual fact.

There is another reason of material importance just now that may influence action. That is that the army and navy may probably be prevented from calling for the services of retired officers, owing to the fact that in some cases the statutes provide that this may only be done upon "a declaration of war."

This is notably the case with the medical corps of the army, which is likely to be under the immediate necessity of calling for a number of retired officers of that branch of the service. In the navy also it is extremely desirable that the Secretary of the navy should be able to call upon the services of retired officers, if not for active sea service, at least to replace in the Navy Department and at naval stations the younger officers who are needed afloat.

The State Department has nearly relinquished its connection with the Cuban question, which will be passed on to the hands of the two war branches—the army and the navy. Of course, all direct correspondence with Spain has now ceased, but the department has still to perform a number of formal acts required by international law, mainly in the direction of notifying the foreign powers of the condition under which the United States will conduct the war with Spain.

HAVE WE SEIZED HAWAII?

Rumor of Such a Move Comes From the Island. SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—Advices from Honolulu, under date of April 14, state that it is rumored Minister Sewell and Admiral Miller will take formal possession of the islands in the name of the United States as a coaling station on April 15. It was impossible to confirm the rumor before the steamer Rio Janeiro left Honolulu.

It was learned at the Capitol today that the President, in conversation with different senators, asked them what they thought of the proposition to take the Hawaiian Islands as a coaling station for the Philippines as a war measure. Those in favor of annexation of Hawaii expressed the hope that the San Francisco report is true.

THE CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

The War Department. Secretary Aldrich today took to the White House for the President's signature a proclamation prepared at the War Department calling for 100,000 men to serve as volunteers for one year.

In many respects the call follows the outlines of that made by President Lincoln on April 15, 1861, when he asked for 75,000 men. Necessarily, there are many differences, because of the different conditions which volunteers are asked. If the precedents are followed, Secretary Aldrich, promptly upon the signing and issuance of the proclamation, will request the executives of each of the several states to cause to be immediately detached from the militia the quota they may be called on to furnish. The governors will announce the time at which such militia may be expected to rendezvous, where they will be met by the United States and mustered into the service of the government.

Following this, the Secretary of War will designate officers for the muster service, and they will report at the places in each state where the troops are to be rendezvoused. President Lincoln's first call was for 75,000 men, but the total number furnished was 91,816.

AT THE DEPARTMENT.

The New Postmaster General in His Office. The new Postmaster General reached the Post Office Department shortly after 1 o'clock. He came direct from the cabinet meeting in company with Mr. Calvin Wells of Philadelphia, one of the owners of the Philadelphia Press, and an intimate friend of General Smith. Immediately upon their arrival they were shown into the office of the Postmaster General. Mr. Gary was waiting for his successor and greeted him warmly, and the three went into the private office and there for upward of an hour discussed post office affairs.

Postmaster General Smith said to a reporter of The Star that he would assume active control of the office until Monday. He would go to Philadelphia tonight and return Monday at 11 o'clock. At noon he would hold an informal reception in his room and receive the clerks of the department. In reply to a question, he said he had no plans for the future as far as changes of methods or clerks were concerned.

Money for Spain's Navy.

PARIS, April 22.—A Spanish financier has subscribed \$50,000 toward the fund which the embassy of Spain here is raising to strengthen the fleet of that country.

Would Be a Rich Prize.

LAS PALMAS, Canary Islands, April 22.—The Spanish steamer Montserrat of 2,383 tons, which sailed from Cadiz on April 10 for Havana, touched here on April 13, and proceeded the same day for Cuba. She had on board a valuable cargo and a number of troops and war material. Troops and war supplies were landed here, but the steamer proceeded with much cargo on board for Havana, and should prove to be a rich prize for a United States cruiser.

Expect the Blockade Soon.

HAVANA, April 22.—The Imperialist says: "As we are writing the warships of the United States will have commenced to execute the blockade of Havana. But the guns of our batteries are able to speak. The moment has arrived to prove the endurance and courage of the army, which is so destitute of gaining glory. The first shot fired by the Yankees ought to be the signal for a complete union of all Spaniards in defense of the fatherland. Spain has snatched victory from more perilous situations."

Spain Calls for Troops.

MADRID, April 22, 9 a.m.—A royal decree has been signed calling out 30,000 men of the reserves of 1807.

ACTION IN CONGRESS TODAY

Volunteer Army Bill Was Quickly Passed.

Senate Adjourned on Account of Senator Walhalla's Death—An Election Case in the House.

The leaders were very anxious to get the bill authorizing the President to call out the volunteers through the House of Representatives and into the hands of the President at the earliest possible moment today. In order to expedite matters, therefore, the conferees met before noon and arranged a complete agreement on the Senate amendments. As soon as the journal was read the House went through the formality of agreeing to a conference. Mr. Hatcher then moved for the House to pass the bill, which was carried by a vote of 117 to 10.

Without even a formal ratification of the informal action of the conferees, he thereupon presented the conference report. The charges agreed upon were briefly explained.

There was no debate, although Mr. Dockery (Mo.) entered his protest against the amendment permitting the raising of three thousand men from the United States at large. The report was then unanimously agreed to.

The House resumed consideration of the Patterson-Carmack election case and Mr. Patterson by courtesy was allowed to address the House for one hour in his own behalf.

A sense of gloom pervaded the Senate this morning on account of the death of Senator Walhalla. Prior to the convention of the body arrangements had been made to do as little business as was consistent with the existing emergency.

The prayer of the blind chaplain contained beautiful and touching references to the death of the distinguished Massachusetts senator. Upon the conclusion of the invocation the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

The conference report on the volunteer army bill was agreed to. At 2 o'clock the Senate opened the doors to hear the announcement of the death of Senator Walhalla, and at 2:05 p.m. adjourned.

A Trip in a Balloon.

From the North American Review. I made an ascent in the gigantic balloon which, toward the end of the sixties, had been brought over by a number of well-known French aeronauts, Messrs. Von, Godard, Mangin, Chavanteur and Tissandier. Mr. Glaisher, the celebrated meteorologist, who in one of his ascents had attained the greatest height (seven miles), took the direction of the balloon, and on that occasion. Shortly before a balloon of moderate extent had been brought to England by Mr. Giffard. I was accidental witness to the flight of the balloon, which took place in the ascent. On the next day the balloon exploded through a fire.

When we ascended after the great explosion, the volume of the balloon was no less than 42,000 cubic feet, and its height 121 feet, during such stormy weather that Mr. Glaisher thought at first the engine would give out on that day, and we had rather a strange experience. At a great altitude we were bumped about so badly, and at such suddenly changing and violent angles, that the passengers, who were near me, were seized with a kind of giddiness. All at once he felt an irresistible impulse to throw himself overboard into the sea. He was seized by the hand, pulled down by those about him, and upon he sank sideways on his knees, his eyes being shut in as by blinkers.

When we descended, the balloon was like so many bottles in the narrow wicker work, which only reached to the lower part of one's breast, and which was hollowed out in the middle, so that the ever-shifting landscape could be seen through the narrow neck of the bottle. The balloon was rather a trying ascent for those given to sea sickness. The altitude reached was not less than 10,000 feet, and the descent was a gradual one, the balloon gradually merged into the mist of the spheres, and then into absolute stillness. The jerky movements of the airship became at last so abrupt that the danger signal had to be hung out. The hideous parrot, which was the coming down. It was effected in short but violent pushes, and one felt ever and over again a great thrust into the stomach. For all that, I greatly enjoyed the trip.

A Bug That Cuts Through Metal.

From the Pittsburg Dispatch. The Zopherous Mexicanus, as it is called scientifically, is but a little insect in country. A visitor from Mexico brought to New York in 1888 the first specimen which had been seen in this country, and gave it to W. F. Devoe. This one died or escaped within a short time, and little chance was afforded for studying its peculiarities. Soon afterward another was obtained and it is in regard to this one that Mr. Devoe has made his discovery.

The beetle was between four and five centimeters long (more than an inch and a half), about one-third as wide, and was covered with a hard, shining, black, metallic surface. It was found in a cardboard box for confinement, the curious creature effected its escape therefrom by gnawing its way through the cardboard. It was found in a cardboard box for confinement, the curious creature effected its escape therefrom by gnawing its way through the cardboard. It was found in a cardboard box for confinement, the curious creature effected its escape therefrom by gnawing its way through the cardboard.

When one remembers that a beetle is not a one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness. After this last bottling the little rascal escaped again, and in the same manner as before. Careful examination of the metal where there was an exposed edge, showed that the beetle had gnawed its way through the metal. It was found in a cardboard box for confinement, the curious creature effected its escape therefrom by gnawing its way through the cardboard.

Methods of Deer.

From the Kennebec (Me.) Journal. An Oxford county sportsman, who is most interested in the habits of wild game, reports seeing three deer chased by dogs in the deep snow. It was impossible for them to run fast, and they adopted tactics that were at once novel and practical. They were running single file. The first thing that attracted the dogs was unusual was the action of the leader, which stopped suddenly, jumped to one side, and let the other two deer run by in the path he had made. Very soon the new leader jumped out and let his followers run ahead as fast as the leader could start to make the path in the deep snow. This was kept up until they went out of sight, and the sportsman had learned something new.

From His Point of View.

From the Chicago Post. "But you confess, father," protested the beautiful girl when the father showed indications of a desire to withhold his consent, "that you do not know of a single solitary thing that is in the least derogatory to his reputation."

"That's just it," replied the old gentleman. "I don't like the idea of bringing any one into my family who is so infernally silly as that."

NASHVILLE'S PRIZE

Report of Capture Credited by Naval Officers.

CAPTAIN SAMPSON TO BE PROMOTED

Lieut. Commander Cowles Assigned to the Topeka.

NO ORDERS GIVEN SCHLEY

The report that the gunboat Nashville had captured a Spanish merchant ship named the Buena Ventura, through the Navy Department shortly after noon today, it caused much excitement, and was eagerly discussed as the first outward evidence of actual existence of war. Up to 1 o'clock, however, Secretary Long had not received word of the capture, except through newspaper sources. Notwithstanding this, naval officers credited the report and discussed it as though it was an accomplished fact.

Among the officials the report caused much satisfaction, although it was said that the capture of a Spanish warship would have been more acceptable than that of a merchant ship. There is said to be no question as to the right of taking Spanish merchant ships at this time. Two of these ships left Galveston within the last day or so, with considerable cargoes of cotton on board. Another Spanish ship is said to be en route from Vera Cruz, Mexico, with 1,000,000 pesos on board, representing the subscription of Vera Cruz to the Spanish interests in Cuba.

Capt. Sampson to Be Promoted.

The Secretary of the Navy has finally decided to temporarily appoint Capt. Sampson to the command of the gunboat Topeka, a rear admiral. By this action the department will "jump" Capt. Sampson, who stands third in the list of captains, over not only the two captains preceding him, but over the ten commodores of the next grade above and below that of rear admiral. It is explained, however, that the appointment being only temporary the superior officers will lose nothing by this, for when the commodore of the Topeka, Rear Admiral Sampson will again become Capt. Sampson and retain his number in the register. The purpose of this increasing the rank of Capt. Sampson is to prevent the confusion and disarrangement of the department which would result should he fall in with one of the other naval commanders now in North Atlantic waters.

Chief of the division of the navy, assistant chief of the division of the navy, and before an examining board today, and passed his examination for promotion to the rank of captain, which grade he will fill when the first vacancy occurs.

Lieut. Baker, just returned from Paris, and an applicant for sea service, has been tendered the command of one of the new yachts just purchased by the government, probably the Penelope.

No Orders to Commodore Schley.

There were all sorts of rumors at the Navy Department today as to the possibility of the flying squadron, but careful inquiry disclosed the fact that so far Commodore Schley has not received his sailing orders.

Banner to Be Re-fitted.

Orders have been issued for the little gunboat Banfroft, which recently arrived at Boston from a tour in the Mediterranean, to proceed to Norfolk, with a view to being finally fitted out for service with the flying squadron. The Banfroft is commanded by Lieutenant Commander Richardson Clover, now chief of the bureau of naval intelligence and ex-officio member of the naval strategic board.

To Command the Topeka.

Lieut. Commander Cowles, upon his own application, has been assigned to the command of the new cruiser Topeka, which sailed a day or two ago from England, where she was assigned to the United States. Lieut. Commander Winslow, in command of the Fern, being detached from the St. Louis.

Today's Naval Orders.

The following naval orders were issued today: Paymaster's Clerk J. S. Mitchell, appointed to the Adams. Paymaster W. J. Thompson, from duty in connection with coast survey vessels and to be ready for orders at the St. Paul.

Lieutenant Commander Wm. C. Cowles, from command of the Fern to be ready to command Topeka.

Commander J. G. Eaton, previous orders revoked. Ordered to command Resolute.

Acting Lieutenant William Wright, appointed on board the Arctica.

Acting Lieutenant Wm. J. Roberts, appointed on board the St. Paul.

Acting Lieutenant Geo. Young, appointed on board St. Paul.

Acting Lieutenant J. A. Patton, appointed on board St. Paul.

Acting Lieutenant Hiram Dixon, appointed on board St. Paul.

Acting Lieutenant Ralph Osborn, appointed on board St. Paul.

Hospital Vessel for Troops.

In anticipation of hostilities in Cuba, the officials of the War Department are considering the advisability of chartering a suitable vessel for use as a floating hospital for the treatment and care of soldiers who may be wounded or disabled in the line of duty. The plan is to have this vessel anchored at the nearest port to the field of action in Cuba, in readiness to receive the wounded and to transport them to the hospital ships in the United States. The necessity for such a ship is believed to be heightened by reason of the climatic dangers that will threaten the troops in Cuba. Yellow fever and other contagious diseases are especially prevalent in Cuba during the rainy season. The surgeon general of the army is, therefore, looking for a craft having a capacity for at least 500 beds and otherwise suitable for hospital purposes. In case one is procured it will be the naval hospital ship Creole, sail under the flag of the Red Cross.

Queer Trades.

from the London Echo. In a great city like Paris there is a large number of persons who gain their living honorably enough, but in exercising professions the most extraordinary. One seeing them at work would not think they could do well and wonder why they do so. A little attention will reveal the mystery. There is the searcher for gold or jewels in the sewers. You will see him waiting near their openings, a net in hand, snapping up and selecting from all that comes out.

WAR DEPARTMENT

Active Preparations to Organize the Volunteer Forces.

Gen. Colby and the Cuban Legion—Details of Officers—Many Applications on File.

Gen. L. W. Colby, the organizer of the American-Cuban Volunteer Legion, arrived in the city last night from Nebraska, and will offer the services of the legion to the government as part of the army of invasion of Cuba. The American-Cuban Volunteer Legion consists of about 25,000 men who have been enlisted and mustered into service and stand ready at any time to go to Cuba.

Two Local Companies.

Two companies of the legion have been organized in the District of Columbia, have been drilled and are ready to move at the order of their commanding officer. The legion will be composed of cavalry, most of which it is proposed to secure from Texas, and the last division, which will be composed of cowboys skilled in the handling of horses and arms; artillery and infantry.

Gen. L. W. Colby, the organizer of the legion, has seen extensive military service. He is a college graduate, a lawyer by profession, and is regarded as one of the ablest attorneys of the west. Under President Harrison's administration, Gen. Colby was assistant adjutant general of the United States, and in that capacity became well known in this city. He has also served terms in the Nebraska state senate and is a prominent republican of that state.

Gen. Colby served in the war of the rebellion, had command of a company in the Sioux and Cheyenne Indian war in 1883, commanded a battalion in the Indian campaign of 1885, and was colonel in command of the regular and state troops during the strike in Omaha in 1882, and was brigadier general in command of the Nebraska military forces in the Sioux Indian war in the winter of 1890-91.

He has served in the infantry, cavalry and the artillery and in every military capacity from private to brigadier general. He has been three years captain, six years colonel and nine years a brigadier general. Colby has always been successful in his military campaigns, and the last Sioux war received the personal congratulations for himself and his troops from General Nelson. A. Miles of the United States army, and was given a gold medal by the state of Nebraska for gallant services.

During the past year General Colby has made two visits to Cuba and has familiarized himself with the situation there, making a study of the country and the posts of the enemy in order to be thoroughly familiar with the ground on which his campaign might be waged. He is regarded as a thorough tactician and organizer, and is looked upon as cautious and full of resources, while he is active and courageous.

Only a few days are needed, General Colby has stated, to have his forces speeded to a central point to be embarked for Cuba.

To Organize Arkansas Troops.

At the request of Gov. Jones of Arkansas, the Secretary of War has detailed Lieut. Col. Charles L. Smith to organize a regiment of the National Guard of the state of Arkansas for service in the national defense under the proposed call for volunteers. This is the first assignment of this kind made in anticipation of war with Spain.

Officers of Volunteers. In anticipation of the enactment of the bill for an increase of the army prepared at the War Department, and known as the volunteer army or departmental bill, Gen. Miles has prepared a table showing the exact number of officers that will be comprised within the proposed volunteer organization. The volunteer army will call for the appointment of officers as follows: Four major generals, nine brigadier generals, four assistant adjutant generals, ranking respectively as colonel, lieutenant colonel, major and captain; one chief engineer, with the rank of colonel.

Two inspector generals, with the rank of colonel and lieutenant colonel, respectively. Two chief quartermasters, with the rank of colonel and lieutenant colonel, respectively. One assistant quartermaster, with the rank of captain.

Two chief commissaries, with the rank of colonel and lieutenant colonel, respectively. One assistant commissary, with the rank of captain. One judge advocate, with the rank of general.

Two chief surgeons, with the rank of colonel and lieutenant colonel, respectively. And aids-de-camp authorized by law for the regular establishment. The officers completed for the volunteer army organization, comprising one army corps, commanded by a major general; three divisions, each commanded by a major general; three brigades for each division, each commanded by a brigadier general, making nine in all; three regiments to a brigade, making in all twenty-seven regiments, having the usual regimental complement of officers.

Under the original provisions of the bill, the appointment of all the general and staff officers is vested in the President of the United States, while the appointment of the regimental officers is vested in the governors of the various states in which the forces are organized.

Many Applications.

Applications for positions of all kinds which will have to be filled as the result of the raising of the volunteer army are being received at the War Department, and many senators and representatives already have called to speak a good word in behalf of the applicants.

Both Secretary Alger and Assistant Secretary McKeljohn were overrun with visitors during the entire morning, among the number being Senators Carter, Lodge and McMillan, and Representatives Sparkman, McMillan and others. It is said that no final decision has yet been reached by the War Department on the question of whether the first and second classes of the cadets at West Point shall be graduated in advance of the time ordinarily set for that purpose. It would not be surprising, however, should it be determined to advance the graduation of the first class to an early date instead of waiting until June, at which time, under ordinary circumstances the graduating exercises would occur.

Government Bonds.

Quotations reported by Corson & Macartney, bankers.

2 per cents, registered, 104 1/2	104 1/2
4 per cents, coupon of 1907, 104 1/2	104 1/2
4 per cents, registered of 1907, 104 1/2	104 1/2
5 per cents, coupon of 1908, 104 1/2	104 1/2
5 per cents, registered of 1908, 104 1/2	104 1/2
5 per cents, coupon of 1909, 104 1/2	104 1/2
5 per cents, registered of 1909, 104 1/2	104 1/2
5 per cents, coupon of 1910, 104 1/2	104 1/2
5 per cents, registered of 1910, 104 1/2	104 1/2

WARD NOW READY

(Continued from First Page.)

commissary department in the city in case the brigade is encamped in this vicinity. Major Neumeier is in favor of establishing a depot somewhere in the center of the city, and having a wagon line maintained to supply the camp or camps.

Gen. Harries was in his office in the board of trade rooms until a late hour waiting for an immediate call of the guard. Col. Winthrop Alexander of the 1st Regiment and Col. Emmet Urell of the 2d Regiment waited at the army for any word from Gen. Harries. Other officers at the army were Lieut. Col. Henry May and Adj. Richard Dornally, 1st Regiment; Lieut. Col. Richard O'Brien and Adj. Jas. L. Mook of the 2d Regiment.

Mr. William P. Jacobus, 265 3rd street northeast is desirous of organizing about four infantry companies of troops, to be used in any capacity which the government may think necessary. Mr. Jacobus is first lieutenant of the Sons of Veterans, George H. Thomas Camp, No. 31. He would like to have anybody who wishes to apply in person at 265 3rd street northeast, between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening, or write him. He states that if he can get the names and addresses of persons who wish to enlist he will himself call upon them in order to make arrangements. Mr. Jacobus says the officers can be elected after the men themselves after the companies are organized.

After becoming proficient in drilling, Mr. Jacobus states he will apply to the government for the placing of his companies into active service. He wishes to get instructions from competent army officers.

PLUNDERED POCKETS.

Result of the Mystic Shrine's Raid on the Masonic Fair. The nobles of the Mystic Shrine were not the only great big lugs who surrendered without defense to the weapons of womanhood at Conventual Hall last night.

There was a great crowd of Knights Templars from Baltimore and all around and all around, and if Baltimore street car companies ever sold tickets the visitors would have left soon, too.

The good tonight will be the members of the G. A. R. and of the Confederate Veterans' Association and the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the occasion will doubtless be well remembered by those who participate in it. An invitation was sent to Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, and the visiting contests will be closed at 3:30 p.m. one night, when all books must be turned in.

The various chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which will be represented at the fair tonight, and the participation will add picturesque and interesting features to the occasion.

When the fair is over, the fair will be closed at 3:30 p.m. one night, when all books must be turned in. The fair will be closed at 3:30 p.m. one night, when all books must be turned in.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The following are the opening, the highest and the lowest and the closing prices of the New York stock market today, as reported by the New York Stock Exchange, members of the New York Stock Exchange, members of the New York Stock Exchange, members of the New York Stock Exchange.

Stock	Open	High	Low	Close
American Express	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
American Fruit	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
American Sugar	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
American Tobacco	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
American Wool	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
American Cotton	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
American Petroleum	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
American Iron	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
American Steel	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
American Coal	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2

Washington Stock Exchange.</